

# TIDE TURNS RAPIDLY IN FAVOR OF ALLIED ARMIES

SIXTH WEEK OF THE WAR BETWEEN GERMANY, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN AND BELGIUM HAS BROUGHT A VAST TRANSFORMATION WITH THE PURSUERS NOW THE PURSUED—GEN. VON KLUCK'S ARMY, WHICH SO LONG BATTLED TO TURN THE ALLIES' WESTERN FLANK, IS ITSELF BEING SLOWLY BUT STEADILY OUTFLANKED—ITS RETIREMENT BEFORE THE SMALL BUT HARDY BRITISH ARMY TURNED THE TIDE OF BATTLE—THE FRENCH REOCCUPY MANY TOWNS

(Associated Press Dispatch)  
LONDON, Sept. 13.—The

sixth week of the war between Germany, France, Great Britain and Belgium has brought a vast transformation. The pursued are now the pursuers. The irresistible sweep of the seven German armies through Belgium into France was met by an immovable force at the Marne river.

General Von Kluck's army which so long battled to turn the allies' western flank, is itself being slowly but steadily outflanked. Its retirement before the small but hardy British army turned the tide of the battle.

Today, if the French official reports are correct, all the German armies except that facing Verdun, a few miles southwest, are retreating. General Von Kluck's army, which a week ago was a few miles southwest of Paris, has retired more than sixty miles to the northeast, while on the extreme right the army of the Bavarian crown prince, which attacked the French eastern line from Nancy to Epinal, has fallen back to the frontiers of Lorraine, permitting the French to reoccupy Lunéville and several other towns.

General Joffre, French commander-in-chief, pictures the retreat as hurried, if not disorderly, with the Germans abandoning the

wounded, supplies and prisoners.

Last Sunday was the darkest day in the war for the allies. The French government emigrated from Paris to Bordeaux in a long, sad procession of motor cars. An attack upon the capital appeared imminent, as the main German force hammered a huge wedge into France between Paris and Verdun, with its center some miles south of that line.

The French people trembled with the question of whether their army was not a beaten army and whether the history of 1870 would repeat itself.

The battle of the Marne, which was decided in a week, is regarded by military critics as the most marvelous reversal of the roles of two armies known. In their view, it appears to have decided the first phase of the war and to have made impossible the plan which the German staff is supposed to have had of smashing the French by one comprehensive stroke and then turning the bulk of the German forces eastward to confront the Russians.

Military experts, however, are still cautious. While recognizing the possibility that the German armies will yet rally and draw a strong defensive line, they recognize also the possibility of the almost complete evacuation of the Marne.

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## Herrick Remaining in Paris To Be Of Help To Americans

While Representatives of Practically All Other Nations Have Fled to Bordeaux, American Ambassador Remains at Post

(Special to The Republican)  
PARIS, Sept. 13.—While the representatives of practically all other nations have fled from Paris to Bordeaux, the American ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, remains.

"I can see no reason why I should depart from Paris at this time," Herrick says. "Americans in Paris need protection."

Though she has been ill, and though she realizes that a bomb from a German airship may take her life at any moment, Mrs. Herrick remains at her husband's side. She is helping him in looking after the interests of the few Americans who still remain in Paris.

Herrick has charge of the German and Austrian embassies here, and is one of the busiest men in France. He is assisted now by William G. Sharp, who is to take Herrick's place as ambassador, and Robert S. Bacon, former ambassador to France.

President Wilson has asked Herrick to continue in charge for the present.

**SERVIANS ON OFFENSIVE**  
NISH, Sept. 13.—It was announced that the Serbian offensive continues successfully, and Serbian troops have crossed the Sava at several points. It is said Serbian troops were received enthusiastically by the Hungarian population.



Ambassador and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick.

## AUSTRIAN ARMY IS DESTROYED CLAIMS REPORT

A Dispatch from Petrograd to the Matin in Paris Tells of Loss of Over 90,000 Men and Capture of 400 Cannon

LONDON, Sept. 13.—"A brilliant Russian victory is reported today in which thirty thousand prisoners and several hundred guns were taken. This is probably the immediate result of the 'Tomaszow action,' says the British official news bureau.

(Associated Press Dispatch)  
PARIS, Sept. 13.—A dispatch from Petrograd to the Matin says:

"The Austrian army has been destroyed. Over the entire front it has been beaten or surrendered."

"The first Austrian army, commanded by General Auffenberg, lost 200 officers and 20,000 men and 400 cannon, while the second army lost in prisoners alone 500 officers and 70,000 soldiers."

**Deserting the Austrians**  
LONDON, Sept. 13.—A Reuter dispatch from Rome says:

"News from the Austrian frontier describes even in darker colors the situation of the Austrian army, especially since Germany notified her ally that she will be unable to send any more reinforcements into Galicia owing to graver conditions on the western frontier. It is even asserted the German contingents which reached Grodek to help the Austrians, may be recalled to Germany, as Germany wishes to center all her efforts against the allies."

A dispatch to the Lloyd's news agency from Petrograd dated Saturday says that the Germans again are moving troops from the eastern field of operations to the west.

GENEVA, Switzerland, via Paris, Sept. 13.—News of the German retreat, despite every precaution has passed through Switzerland to the north and caused profound depression in Germany, after so many announced victories. According to advices received here, the Germans again are moving troops from the eastern field of operations to the west.

"Tell us the truth," "Give us the news," the newspaper offices at Munich are closed as disorders are feared. It is also reported that news of the steady retirement of the Germans in France has trickled into Berlin and benumbed the people.

Along the Swiss-German frontier, the full extent of the German retreat is known. The people are crying:

"If the French have beaten us what will the Russians do?"

**PEACE TERMS CONSIDERED**

Believed Kaiser May Soon Give His Views on Proposal

(Associated Press Dispatch)  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Knowledge that Emperor William has been considering for several days the message from the United States government inquiring, in effect, if Germany is desirous of discussing peace measures has set official and diplomatic Washington alert for possible exchange of peace terms between the belligerents.

Among the diplomats of the friendly allies, the view is expressed that while the effort to make peace may have seemingly failed, a sudden turn of events might at any moment change the situation. It is pointed out if the retreat of the German army continued so that it is forced to the borders of France and if Austria's reverses are prolonged, President Wilson's personal influence in Great Britain and France might be brought to bear to obtain a definite statement of peace terms.

**SPAIN IS NEUTRAL**

(Associated Press Dispatch)  
PARIS, Sept. 13.—Eduardo Teato, the Spanish prime minister has issued a statement. "Spain has contracted no engagement, and will remain neutral throughout the war," according to a Madrid Dispatch to the Havas agency. The statement was issued in reply to newspaper comments suggesting intervention on behalf of Germany by Spain.

**TO EXCHANGE PRISONERS**

(Associated Press Dispatch)  
LONDON, Sept. 13.—Agreement has been reached whereby France and Germany will exchange an equal number of prisoners, officers and men, who will rejoin their armies, according to a Reuter's Amsterdam dispatch.

## ALGERIAN "FIRE EATERS" OF FRENCH ARMY FIGHT LIKE DEMONS



Turcos from Algeria leaving Paris for the front.

The most fearless of the fighting men arrayed by the French against the Germans are the hardy fighters from Algeria in northern Africa, known as the Turcos. Their terrific assaults under General d'Amade demoralize the German gunners, who are unaccustomed to meeting such fearless "fire eaters."

## GREAT CROWD HEARD FAULK ON DRY SIDE

An Outpouring at Court House Plaza Yesterday Afternoon to Hear Elloquent Argument for Prohibition Amendment

No mass meeting held in Arizona in recent years rivaled in size that assembled at the court house plaza yesterday afternoon to hear Rev. P. H. Faulk, the prohibition orator of Texas, who had been brought here to make a canvass of the state for the prohibition constitutional amendment. The audience of the week before when Mr. Chaffin was the chief speaker, was regarded as a record-breaker, but its figures were surpassed yesterday. It was estimated that almost, if not quite, 3000 persons had assembled.

The meeting was called to order by Charles J. Hall, who introduced G. P. Rinehart, in charge of the prohibition amendment campaign. Mr. Rinehart presented a photograph he had taken of a billboard at the corner of Sixth and Washington streets. It displayed a poster-size photograph of President Wilson, and beside it, in large letters, were the words, "I am opposed to prohibition, and I have seen it in operation where the state has been fixed as a unit and it has always failed." Then came the signature, "Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States." The first sentence was probably not uttered by the president. At any rate, it is not quoted in the poster. Next to the picture of the president is an advertisement of Pabst's Blue Ribbon beer.

Mr. Rinehart prefaced his remarks with the statement that he was a democrat, and he thought it was fair to the president to say that he had confessed to many other previous errors. He had once opposed popular government, and had become an earnest advocate of it. Four years ago he wrote the famous Jolene letter, in which he expressed the regret that some means might be discovered whereby Mr. Bryan might be "knocked into a cocked hat." Yet he thought better of Mr. Bryan later—Mr. Bryan had heaped coals of fire on the Wilson head by making him president of the United States.

Mr. Rinehart then read letters from governors of several states where prohibition is in force, testifying to its efficacy and its benefits. These governors, speaking of things they knew, constituted a higher authority than the president, who had done as he had so often done before, rashly promulgated a hastily formed theory. In conclusion, Mr. Rinehart quoted from Mr. Bryan in favor of prohibition.

Mr. Faulk was then introduced. He is a gentleman of aggressive appearance and a trained orator. Humorous anecdotes were sprinkled plentifully throughout his discourse. His theme was personal liberty, and he invited every member of the audience who believed in personal liberty to occupy a seat on the stand that they might have it out.

Mr. Faulk laid down several propositions in a future loan agreement.

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## HORSES HARMONIZE WITH THE FOLIAGE

LONDON, Sept. 13.—It is reported that the Russian cosacs have painted all their white and gray horses green, making them harmonize with the foliage so their movements cannot be seen by scouting aeroplanes. This plan was first adopted by the British in the struggle with the Boers.

## American Slang Causes Arrest As German Spy

(Associated Press Dispatch)  
NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Dr. Alexander Becker, instructor in a Brooklyn school, who arrived on the steamer Aconia, told of his arrest in Germany on suspicion of being a spy as the result of receiving a message written in slang from a friend in Italy.

The message, which caused the arrest of Becker, was:

"Kale all gone; wire thirty beams at once."

When the German censor at Markkirch, in Alsace intercepted this message, the strange words evidently aroused his suspicion. "Kale" looked something like "Kehl," a town in Baden on the Rhine, and "beams" bore some resemblance to "bombs." Apparently the censor concluded that Becker was implicated in a plot to blow up a big bridge at Kehl. Becker was kept in a cell for thirty hours. He was given twelve hours to leave Germany and fled to Switzerland.

Later he met his friend in Naples, the latter explaining that as soon as war broke out the bank where he kept his money was closed and so he appealed to Becker for funds, using slang.

**FIGHTING REVENUE BILL**

Strong Opposition Develops Against 3 Per Cent Freight Bill

(Associated Press Dispatch)  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—War revenue legislation faces a fight within the democratic ranks this week that may rival in intensity the struggle over the repeal of the Panama canal tolls exemption for American ships. Revolt against the proposed three per cent tax on freight charges, which developed such proportions last week that the administration leaders decided to await the return of the president before introducing the revenue bill, continues to grow in strength and a party caucus has been demanded by democratic members of the house on the subject.

**COMMUNICATION CUT**

(Associated Press Dispatch)  
LONDON, Sept. 13.—A Bordeaux dispatch to Lloyd's Weekly says lines of communication used by the Germans have been cut and they cannot use the lines east of the Argonne forest, owing to the rapid advance of the allies on the center and right. They must, therefore, try the line through the Meuse valley and Luxembourg.

**NATIONAL DEFENSE BONDS**

(Associated Press Dispatch)  
BORDEAUX, Sept. 13.—President Foincare has signed a decree authorizing the issuance of five percent "National defense bonds" redeemable in from three months to a year, the holders of which are given preference in a future loan agreement.

## SHAME YOUNG MEN INTO THE BRITISH ARMY

Advertisements for Petticoats for Able-bodied Laggards and Offer of Woman to Take Place Aid Recruiting

(Associated Press Dispatch)

LONDON, Sept. 13.—"Wanted—Pettycoats for strong, able-bodied young men not in the army"—is a sample of personal advertising in the columns of London papers since it has become evident that recruiting the army up to the strength desired by General Kitchener is to be slow work.

Another reads: "Doctor's wife, middle aged, will undertake the work of any tramway conductor, coachman, shop assistant or other married worker with children provided that worker will undertake to enlist and fight for his country in our hour of need. All wages earned will be returned over to the wife and family. Apply, Mrs. Lowry, 1 Priory Terrace, Kew-green, S. W. 5."

Sir Gilbert Parker is among the prominent men who are alarmed by the reluctance of young men to answer the call to arms. In a ringing appeal he says:

"The men of the country as a whole do not understand yet the peril in which we are, the crisis in which we are moving. They do not realize the day is here when it may be necessary for every man from 15 to 60 to shoulder a rifle and fight for his very home and hearthstone. The country is not yet awake. England must wake soon until the farthest cottager in the farthest country shall imagine an enemy on his doorstep, and be ready and fitted to give his life and save his home and country."

The ease with which Canada also 100,000 volunteers in less time than it took England to raise the same number, has produced many caustic letters. One woman writes: "Khaki should be the only war for self-respecting men between 20 and 30 and women should show their disinclination to be seen in public with any man of suitable age and physique who is not serving his country in its hour of need."

Other correspondents deplore the fact that men of military age remain to "serve out lace and ribbons from behind counters" when millions of women stand ready to assume such duties and release the men for army service.

Sandwich board women who formerly advertised "Votes for Women" now bear the message: "Your King and Country need you. Enlist today."

**RED CROSS ON WAY**

(Associated Press Dispatch)

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The steamer Red Cross, bound on an errand of mercy to the European war zone, left her anchorage in Gravesend bay shortly before six o'clock on her way past the Sandy Hook bar.

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## JOFFRE SENDS REPORT SAYING ROUT COMPLETE

Commander-in-Chief of the French Forces Announces Victory is More and More Complete With Enemy Still in Retreat

GERMANS LEAVE THEIR WOUNDED

After Heroic Struggle of Seven Days, French Army is Flushed With Success and Keeps on the Heels of Germans

(Associated Press Dispatch)

BORDEAUX, Sept. 13.—Minister of War, Alexandre Millerand, communicated today to the cabinet the following telegram which he received from General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces:

"Our victory is confirmed as more and more complete. Everywhere the enemy is in retreat. Everywhere the Germans are abandoning their prisoners, their wounded, and munitions of war."

"After heroic efforts on the part of our troops during this formidable struggle, which lasted from the fifth to the twelfth of September, all our arms are flushed by success, and are executing a pursuit unexampled for its extent. On our left we crossed the Aisne, below Soissons, thus gaining 100 kilometers (about 65 miles) in six days' fighting."

"Our armies of the center are already south of the Marne, while those of Lorraine and Vosges are arriving on the frontier. The morale, endurance, and ardor of our troops and those of our allies are admirable. The pursuit will be continued with all our energy. The government of the republic may well be proud of the army with which it is equipped."

(Signed) "JOFFRE"

**NO REPORTS RECEIVED**

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The following official statement was issued tonight: "No report was received tonight from general headquarters. The statements published yesterday afternoon depicted with what vigor our troops were pursuing the Germans in their retreat."

"It is natural under these circumstances that the general headquarters cannot send twice a day particulars concerning the incidents of this pursuit."

"All we know is that the forward march of the allied armies continues all along the front, the contact with the enemy being maintained."

"On our left wing we have crossed the river Aisne."

A Havas agency dispatch from Bordeaux gives the following communication signed by General Von Steinhilber issued at Berlin:

"News has been received from headquarters that the army situated east of Paris which advanced across the Marne was attacked by a superior force of the enemy proceeding from Paris between Meaux and Montmirail."

"The battle lasted two days, resulting in heavy losses on both sides. The French troops advanced, and our troops retreated, followed by columns of strong fresh French troops."

"The situation in the region of Vosges remains without change. In eastern Prussia fighting has been recommenced."

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## Vivid Story Of Attack And Pursuit Of German Plane

(Associated Press Dispatch)

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Among the passengers on the steamer France, arriving from Havre today, was Russell H. Landale, a lawyer, who told of a bomb dropping on Paris. With five United States army officers he was dining in a cafe on August 28 when the crackling of rifle fire was heard. They went into the street.

"There we saw flashes of guns and looking upward discovered a monoplane circling about 3,000 feet over the city. It was going very rapidly and it seemed to me that everybody

In Paris was taking a shot at it. Eiffel Tower is a fortress armed with rapid-fire guns, and the guns now began to shoot like a Fourth of July celebration."

"It was just growing dusk, and in the dim light we saw a small object drop from the aeroplane just above the Eiffel tower. Following its flight we expected a fearful explosion, but nothing occurred, the shell falling to explode. At that moment two French aeroplanes rose from the city and started straight for the invader, who was pursued by the two French planes until it was out of sight."